

Bronx Industrial Exposition Opens Doors for Summer

Will Be Permanent Show Place for Metropolitan District

Seeks Foreign Trade Amusements of All Kinds for the Public Are Also Provided

A permanent exposition, which each summer is to serve as an industrial show place for the metropolitan district, had its formal debut yesterday noon, when the New York International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opened its doors to the public. Although construction began about two years ago, all the buildings are not yet finished or the concessions installed.

Several thousand persons attended the opening yesterday on the grounds, comprising twenty-eight acres east of the 177th Street station of the Bronx subway. There was a parade of naval and military organizations, led by the 7th Regiment Band of the New York National Guard.

Following an address by James Brackenridge, vice-president of the Bronx Board of Trade and acting chairman of the dedicatory committee, H. F. McGarvie, president of the exposition, presented the keys of the exposition to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, representing the City of New York.

Enright Compliments Promoters Commissioner Enright complimented the promoters of the enterprise on the foresight in planning during wartime to attract foreign trade to the United States after the war, and said that "in time of war prepare for peace" was quite as important as "in time of peace prepare for war."

On behalf of the 800,000 residents of The Bronx, Borough President Henry Bruckner expressed his gratification at having a permanent international exposition in the borough which would be the sixth most populous city in the United States if it were a separate municipality.

Between the invocation by the Rev. George M. Elsbree, of the Van Nest Freshman Church, and the benediction by the Rev. John J. Stanley, of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, the "Marsellaise" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" were sung by Miss Gertrude Van Deine.

Circus acts, aerial feats and tight-rope walking followed the dedicatory programme. The sea water bathing pool, constructed on the grounds, was the scene of high diving exhibitions later.

Although the scenic railway was not running, the airplane flying over, and enough other concessions were operating to give the impression of a miniature Coney Island.

An Attractive Clubhouse

The bathing pavilion and adjoining buildings are attractively finished in stucco. A club to house the buyers to be attracted to the exposition has been christened the "Circle de Papillon," which the press agent explained is French for butterfly. That name may be explained by the fact that the golden building has emerged from the drab cocoon structure which has stood for 14 years, since the site was the old Morris farm far north of New York City.

An ingenious hardware display is the only one yet complete in the Exhibitors' Building, which is soon to house forty exhibits, including one by the United States navy, and an art exhibit arranged by thirty-two art clubs in the city.

The most interesting exhibit is the hull of the first submarine ever launched, the Holland No. 9, built by John P. Holland, of Elizabeth, N. J., which slipped down New York Harbor twenty years ago last March, while foreign engineers marvelled, including an Austrian lieutenant, who followed in a tug to watch the underwater marvel perform.

Last night in the Pershing Stadium a military gymkhana of ten events was run off. This will be a feature each evening until July 7. The exposition will be open daily until November and an admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children will be charged.

American Troops Honored in Canada

MONTREAL, June 29.—Twelve hundred United States soldiers were guests of the Dominion government here today. The programme of entertainment for the visitors included a motor trip about Montreal, lunch at the barracks of the Quebec Regiment and a review by the Governor General of Canada. The city was decked with bunting and American flags for the occasion.

The men were met on their arrival here from Toronto by a detachment of returned Canadian troops.

Wage Increase Rejected

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 29.—Dissatisfied with the general increase of 10 cents an hour, as directed by the National War Labor Board, members of the pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers' unions of this city, Palmer Falls, Fort Edward and Hudson Falls have decided not to report for work Monday morning in the International Paper Company mills. They say they will seek employment in other plants, where they can earn larger wages.

John Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, said that the action of the men would not be sanctioned as a strike, although the decision of the men would affect all the mills of the International Paper Company in the country.

Barges for Mississippi Traffic Favored by Prouty

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Favorable report on the plan to construct barge lines on the Mississippi River to relieve railroad congestion has been made to Director General McAdoo by Charles A. Prouty, director of the division of public service of the railroad administration.

No announcement has yet been made regarding what amount will be expended for the purpose. Representatives of commercial and civic organizations along the Mississippi River have urged the administration to set aside between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 for the project.

This Is Last Loafing Day, for It's Get a Job or Fight To-morrow

State and National Round-up of Idlers Near, and Recruiting Stations Are Packed With Men Over Draft Age Anxious to Join Colors

Do your loafing to-day, for to-morrow you must labor.

Put in your final, solid, twenty-four hours of useless, purposeless, impudent, irresponsible idleness. When you wake up this morning, forget it is Sunday and that it is a privileged day of rest. Loaf as if it were a workday. Loaf all day long, for after midnight to-night loafing becomes a prohibitive luxury for the duration of the war, and it may be a long war.

To-morrow the "work or fight" order of Provost Marshal General Crowder and the state anti-loafing act go into full effect. To-morrow detectives in civilian clothes and the policemen in uniform may stop any leisurely gentleman who looks older than eighteen and younger than fifty and ask him in the voice of authority:

"Where do you work?" Unless the answer is satisfactory, the voice of authority will demand proof, and unless there is proof the voice of authority will thunder a warning to the general effect that the man warned must hustle and find a useful job as quickly as possible.

Includes Men 18 to 50

Of course the "work or fight" order of General Crowder is not the prototype nor a duplicate of the state anti-loafing act. The two are distinct. There has been a good deal of confusion as to the exact purpose of these measures. The difference may be outlined as follows:

General Crowder's "work or fight" order is national. It covers all sections of the country.

The state anti-loafing act is in force only in the state of New York, although other states have passed similar measures. All men between the ages of eighteen and fifty, whether or not they are legal residents of New York State, are affected by this law if they dwell in this state.

General Crowder's "work or fight" order applies only to men of military age—men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, inclusive. All such men, married or unmarried, must do useful work or fight, if they are physically fit.

Have Week of Grace

Such men cannot remain idle longer than one week after July 1, unless they are sick or on a vacation of reasonable length. Classified with those who are deemed idle are men of draft age who are race-track and bucket shop employees, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists. Men engaged in these occupations are looked upon as idlers, and they might as well do nothing at all as try excusing themselves before the police and the Federal and state authorities as being employed in such "work."

Provost Marshal General Crowder has also designated as non-productive occupations the following:

1—The serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

2—The running of passenger elevators or attending passenger elevators, the positions of doormen, footmen, carriage openers and other attendants in or in front of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

Affects Store Clerks

3—The positions of ushers and other attendants engaged in connection with

games, sports and amusements, excepting the positions of actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical productions.

4—Domestic service.

5—The positions of sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

The state anti-loafing act is aimed at a different and much larger class of men, as it covers all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty, inclusive. The state law stipulates that all such persons must be "habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, trade or employment."

Men under twenty-one (and over thirty-two may be engaged in some of the occupations listed as non-productive by General Crowder without interference under the state law. The state anti-loafing act is aimed to drive into regular and useful occupations men "who habitually loiter in idleness in the streets, roads, depots, pools, saloons, hotels, stores or other places."

Drunkards Included

There are included within these classifications those who prefer to idle, those who are known to the police as loafers and criminals in the usual significance of these words.

Police Commissioner Enright has called attention to all classes of loafers and those who are not engaged in lawful or recognized employment. This list includes every known species of the loafer class.

Loiterers, rich or poor, criminals, gamblers, drunkards and beggars are in this list.

While the state law includes men of draft age, these will not be prosecuted under the state anti-loafing act. They will be taken care of under General Crowder's "work or fight" order.

But all persons between eighteen and fifty years of age affected by the "work or fight" order and the state anti-loafing act will be assisted in obtaining employment or in changing their employment by the Federal employment service, which is cooperating with the State Industrial Commission in placing New York State on an industrial war basis.

Are Asked to Register

Men of draft age now idle or engaged in non-productive occupations as defined by Provost Marshal General Crowder are asked to register at the earliest moment in the various stations of the Federal employment service, and they will receive special attention. Of course, men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and between the ages of thirty-two and fifty, inclusive, are also invited to register at these stations if they are not working.

But the Federal employment officials have warned against a panic. Men of draft age who have not yet managed to obtain productive employment need not fear that the police will institute raids at once and throw them into jail.

Employment officials do not want draft age men now engaged in non-productive occupations to throw up their jobs in a panic before they can obtain productive jobs. If they do so in great numbers the "work or fight" order and the anti-loafing act may operate to produce armies of loafers.

Oldtime Criminals Arrested in Bank Fishing for Money

Caught in the Liberty National as They Reached for Bills

Three of the oldest criminals known to the local police, one with an international record, were arrested yesterday in the Liberty National Bank, in the Equitable Building. They are charged with attempted grand larceny. The police say the men were planning to rob the bank.

The prisoners are Henry Hardy, sixty; William Coleman, seventy-two, and Frank Hartley, sixty-four.

According to the police, the paying teller's cage, where thousands of dollars were in sight, was their objective. Hardy, the police say, had pushed open the cage door and was reaching with his arms for a bundle of bills when he and his companions were arrested.

Two hours after the arrests Hardy and Hartley were identified as the men who stole a gold watch worth \$300 from a jewelry store in 4 West Fifty-seventh Street while posing as prospective customers.

Last night detectives were scouting through the city for a young woman who is said to have cooperated with the prisoners.

How long the three have been working in the city is not known by the police. Four days ago their presence here was learned when some one saw them below the "dead line" for crooks in Fulton Street. Well dressed, trim and vigorous despite their years, they looked like prosperous retired business men. Coleman especially, with his closely trimmed Van Dyke beard.

For two days the men were trailed as they visited different jewelry shops. Then, the police say, they were noted by the detectives. Yesterday they visited the Empire Trust Company, the Battery Park Bank, Henry Claws & Co., and the Continental National Bank. In each they lined up with the depositors, but made no attempt to do anything out of the way.

They went to the Liberty National Bank. Close behind were the local detectives as well as operatives from a private detective agency. They took places in the line of depositors, with Hardy in the lead.

Finally, according to the detectives, Hardy neared the teller's window. He signalled to his partners to come close. Then, the police say, he coolly pushed open the cage door with his cane. A few inches away were thousands of dollars. Before they could be reached, however, the police closed in and arrested the three men.

At Headquarters Coleman denied any intention of robbing the bank. The other two, according to the police, admitted that was their object. "We thought that we would take one more chance. What else could we do?" Hartley and Hardy said, according to the police.

The men are regarded as remarkable criminals by Inspector Gray, of the Detective Bureau. "Usually," he said, "men who have pulled big jobs in their youth get timid in their old age and resort to petty larceny. But these men have upheld the traditions of their profession and have stayed in their youth get timid in their old age and resort to petty larceny."

Hardy, Coleman and Hartley have each served terms in Sing Sing and other prisons as far back as 1869, when Coleman was sent to Sing Sing for five years. He had been convicted of robbing a bank at Poughkeepsie. He escaped on August 17, 1871.

Coleman was arrested in 1905 in the

\$50,000 jewel theft from the home of Mrs. Ambrose Clark. He was charged for lack of proof. Shadowed for six months, he was rearrested while digging up the gems near a pillar found in West 165th Street. He was sent up for five years and six months.

Hardy served his first sentence in 1881. In his career he has escaped, while under arrest, three times. In 1899 he was sentenced to twelve years in prison on a charge of robbery and assault in Frankfurt, Germany. At the end of the term he was brought here and delivered to Clinton prison.

Hartley has served time for a safe cracking job.

John A. Mitchell, Who Founded "Life," Dies

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., June 29.—John A. Mitchell, founder and editor of "Life," died at his summer home here today. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy early in the day and his death followed a few hours later.

Mr. Mitchell was born in New York City in 1845. Following his graduation from Harvard, he studied architecture, he found opportunity to do considerable writing more than a dozen novels finding their way to the press from his pen.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Century and City clubs of New York. His home there was at 41 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Issue Food Waste Cards

The Police Department is preparing to distribute to householders placards containing a copy of the new ordinance prohibiting the waste of food. The placards also give advice concerning food conservation methods. They were prepared and given to the Police Department by the Broadway Association, whose investigation of West Side garbage cans last winter revealed waste which the association's committee described as "appalling."

August Janssen is chairman of the food conservation committee of the organization Jefferson de Mont Thompson, president, and the other members are Paul H. Zagan, Leon Weinstein, C. L. Taylor, Chester Alexander and William J. Knott.

McCooey Favors Women

John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democratic leader, said yesterday that he favored the nomination of a woman for one of the places on the Democratic state ticket; also that if the Democrats hold an unofficial state convention he will urge Brooklyn district leaders to divide their representation equally between men and women.

"The women have entered politics in partnership with us," said Mr. McCooey. "They should not be shut out from participation to the full in governmental affairs."

Another Black Tom Suit

Papers in a suit for \$2,920,213.43 instituted by the Bethlehem Steel Company against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for losses in the Black Tom explosion in Jersey City on July 30, 1916, were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Jersey City. The property destroyed was war munitions on three barges and seventeen cars.

A glass insurance company got a verdict against the Lehigh Valley Company a few months ago, in the Supreme Court in Jersey City, for losses by the explosion, but the amount to be paid was not fixed. About two-thirds of the steel company's loss is alleged to have been caused by the blowing up of the barges. The steel company sets up lack of proper precaution. The case will probably be tried during the fall term.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund

There are no pigpens in the Grand Central Terminal.

Nor any cow pastures.

No running brooks.

YOU wouldn't expect to find such things so near New York's four corners. But then you've been to the country.

Patience hadn't.

She was sitting yesterday afternoon in one of the high back seats of the terminal waiting-room, her eyes roving in wonderment over its great spaces. She had come down from her home in East Seventy-sixth Street on the Third Avenue L and felt that she was a long way from home.

All at once somebody startled her out of her wonderment into a greater one.

"Come on, Patience, hurry!" said her companion.

For a moment her eyes contracted to their normal diameter, as she asked, "Where are we goin' now, teacher?"

"No indeed, dear," responded the lady who had given the order to advance. "We are going to get on the train for the country."

The eyes of Patience went wide again. "Oh," she said with a mixture of puzzlement and disappointment in her voice, "ain't this it? I thought we were there."

And some of the nineteen little girls who were her companions laughed. That is as much as Patience knew about the country at 2:45 p. m. yesterday afternoon, but you couldn't fool her about it to-day, for she is "there."

"There" as the guest of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund—in just the part of that great "there" where a girl with Patience for a name ought to be, in the ancient New England town of Fairfield, Conn.

Think of what a tremendous ignorance hers was—not to know that the country is a place of running brooks, cow pastures, pigpens, singing birds and waving treetops; not a mighty building of vast spaces and hurrying multitudes.

This is a true story—true as the fact of the Great War. True as the name of the girl, the street where she lived, the time when it happened—true to the letter in the words Patience spoke.

Do you believe she is the only girl of eight years in New York who knew so little about the great "there" to which you and hundreds of thousands of vacationists turning your steps and your thoughts to-day? She is not. There are hosts of others. There is

at least one in every block of the tenement sections of this city.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund wants to show them all the great beyond that lies outside the walls of their tenement homes. The Tribune Fund is doing it from day to day—and has been for forty-two years.

Yesterday it sent the twenty small girls of the party of Patience to its Elm Cottage at Fairfield. It sent fifty other girls to its St. Helen's Home in the Berkshire Hills, thirty more to the North Shore Holiday House at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and thirty colored children to its Garnett Home at Westbury, L. I.

This morning fifty boys are being sent to St. Helen's home to join their sisters who went yesterday. Each of the children in these various parties is to have a two weeks' course in "the country." When they come back they will never mistake the Woolworth Building for it.

During the first three days of July at least 800 boys and girls will be added to the number of those already enjoying vacations.

This vacation work for the poor children of the tenements is supported by the voluntary contributions of the public. Will you help carry it on in this difficult year? In time of war it is worth while to preserve the children. Previously acknowledged.....\$2,772.82

Frank G. Beebe.....2.00

Rev. Henry Graham.....10.00

Irma W. Newburger.....6.00

Two friends in Millerton.....12.00

N. Y.....10.00

Wm. B. Clark.....6.00

Louise T. Parsons.....6.00

A friend of the Puritans.....6.00

Cary Manufacturing Co.....25.00

Mrs. Benj. Guinness.....12.00

Elizabeth R. Smilie.....6.00

Miss Jean W. Simpson.....25.00

A group of ladies from Nor-

wich, Conn.....11.00

Miss A. D. Brockway.....6.00

In memory of Glen.....6.00

Church of the Puritans, Pri-

mary Dept. of the Sunday

School.....5.00

Sherman Williams.....5.00

From Elizabeth.....5.00

Edwin W. Bigelow.....2.00

Mrs. Helen E. Kirkman.....6.00

Mrs. Virgil C. Traver.....5.00

In memory of C. B.....6.00

Girls' Land a Hand Club, South

Congregational Church, Brook-

lyn, N. Y.....6.00

Miss Katharine Fonda.....10.00

Samuel S. Squire.....6.00

Cuyler Presbyterian Church.....10.50

Total June 28, 1918.....\$2,981.82

Travis Petitions For Reappraisal of Severance Stock

Controller Charges Under-valuation of Union Sulphur Shares

State Controller Travis obtained an order from Surrogate Cohalan yesterday directing John L. Severance, of Cleveland, to show cause why 830 shares of stock of the Union Sulphur Company left by his father, Louis H. Severance, should not be reappraised.

The estate of Louis H. Severance was appraised in the administration of former Controller Sohmer. The sulphur stocks were appraised at \$2,250 a share, or a total of \$742,500. It is the contention of Controller Travis that the shares had a real value of \$4,050,000, on which amount the State of New York should have collected a transfer tax.

Mr. Severance's entire estate was appraised at \$14,608,984.

He died without leaving a will, and his estate was divided between his son and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Allen, of Cleveland. Controller Travis said in his petition that the first appraisal was based largely on the affidavit of Henry D. Whiton, secretary and manager of the Union Sulphur Company. The Controller asserts that Mr. Whiton knew the true value of the stock was much higher than the value he placed on it.

Mr. Travis said that the company's stock was assessed for taxation at the sum of \$12,000,000 in 1913, which would indicate that it was worth \$6,000 a share instead of \$2,250.

"The appraisal of the Severance stock was fraudulent on its face," said Controller Travis. "Whiton relied on the sales of stock in 1905, and later testified the company did not become potential until that year. His statement was no criterion of the stock's value eight years later, when the company met with wonderful success."

The Controller added that the same effort at undervaluation was made in the estate of Herman Frasch, who died in 1914, less than a year before the death of Louis H. Severance. He held 603 shares of the Union Sulphur Company stock, which also was appraised at \$2,250 a share. Mr. Travis caused this appraisal to be remitted, which resulted in a higher valuation.

Not a New Model But a Proven Model

"More Miles per Gallon"
"More Miles on Tires"

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5-Passenger Car 4 - 8 825
Roadster - - - 825
5-Passenger, with
All-Weather Top - 835
5-Pass. Sedan - - 1275
6-Pass. Town Car - 1275

All prices f. o. b. Detroit
With wheels, regular equipment
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Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation

1808 Broadway, at 59th St.

Telephone 7181 Columbus

Brooklyn Branch,

1410-12-14 Bedford Ave.,

at Prospect Place

For five years this Maxwell motor car has remained standard in practically its present form.

That's four years longer than some of its would-be rivals have stayed in business.

And it is longer than any other comparable model has endured.

Of course we have changed body lines and other external details from time to time, for the Maxwell clientele is fastidious as well as frugal.

Maxwell buyers demand style and finish, and all those other qualities that make all the difference to the owner who would be proud of the looks as well as pleased with the performance of his car.

But mechanically the changes in all those years have been in refinements of details only.

We have never had to apologize for a single detail—never found it necessary to change any unit—in the original Maxwell.

And you know, that had there been a single weak link—one detail that was faulty in the slightest—keen competition would have forced a change of such.

When, after looking them all over, you select a Maxwell motor car for yours, you have the satisfaction of knowing that more than a quarter of a million other careful buyers endorse your judgment and your good taste.

Better decide while the present price holds—there's no telling when it may have to advance again.

War Conditions Met by Most Miles per Dollar

THE new demands for economy in motor car operation found Firestone ready. Tire thrift has for years been coupled with Most Miles per Dollar.

Motorists who had not known Firestone superiority before are now turning to them in this period of careful buying of all necessities.

Study these advantages of the improved Firestone Fabric Tire:

- ① Deeper cushion stock protects body of tire against injury and increases resilience.
- ② More rubber between layers gives greater resilience and added protection against internal friction.
- ③ Reinforcement in sidewall strengthens bead and places the bending point where tire is strongest.
- ④ Thick, tough tread affords longer surface wear.
- ⑤ Ask your dealer to show you